1998 Drinking Water Quality Report

RRA - TRUSCOTT-GILLILAND WATER SYSTEM
Red River Authority of Texas
900 8th Street, Suite 520
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
940/723-8697

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the State Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TNRCC to achieve solutions.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminats are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800/426-4791).

En Espanol

Este report incluye la informacion importante sobre su aqua beber. A obtener una copia de esta informacion o traducir en Espanol, llamar

Where do we get our drinking water?

The RRA-Truscott-Gilliland Water System utilizes Ground water from the Alluvium formation. The ground water is produced through Authority owned wells located in Knox County, Texas. The TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed in three years.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, **including bottled water,** may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800/426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Authority's Board of Directors regularly meets on the third Wednesday of January, April, July and September of each year. Specific times and locations of these and/or any special meetings can be obtained by contacting the Authority at 940/723-8697.

For more information about the water quality of your water system, public participation programs, water conservation programs and/or general operations policies, call 940/723-8697 or e-mail the Authority at: info@rra.dst.tx.us. For service request or reporting leaks after normal business hours, contact your District Manager, Mr. Jeff Christopher at 940/684-1400 or Mr. Mark Koch at 940/552-9420.

System Information

The Red River Authority of Texas owns and operates 29 registered public water supply systems through its Utility Division. The Utility Division maintains over 2,150 miles of transmission lines, two surface water treatment plants, 65 pumping facilities and serves approximately 10,000 customers residing in a 15 county area of the Red River Basin. The Utility Division is subdivided into geographical districts for proper management, maintenance and financial accounting of individual systems.

The RRA-Truscott-Gilliland Water System is one of the water systems operated by the Utility Division's District 15. In 1998, the system served 114 active connections with an average water use of 203 gallons per day per connection. The primary use of the water was rural domestic. No major Capital Improvement items were scheduled for 1998.

The Authority is currently upgrading the Utility Division's Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan. Information on the plan and its possible effects on the RRA-Truscott-Gilliland Water System will be provided after it is finalized.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter

pci/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

About The Attached Table

U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Six constituents were detected in your water. The attached table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water.

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1995	Barium	0.092	0.0920-0.0920	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
1995	Fluoride	0.5	0.5000-0.5000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
1997	Nitrate	14.9	5.2900-14.9000	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
1997	Gross alpha adjusted	2	3.3000-3.3000	15	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1996	Lead	4.0000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
1996	Copper	0.1220	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Violation Table

Violation	Explanation	Health Effects	Length	Steps to Correct
MCL-NITRATE	Nitrate levels were recorded at 14.9 ppm, exceeding the MCL.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.	7/18/94	Alternative water sources and nitrate removal treatment techniques are currently under study by the Authority.

Nitrate

(Above 5 mg/l, but below the MCL)

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advise from your health care provider.

Red River Authority of Texas
Hamilton Building
900 8th Street, Suite 520
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301-6894

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

COLIFORMS

What are coliforms? Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because they are easily detected and found in the digestive tract of warm blooded animals. While not themselves disease producers, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore their absence from water is a good indication that the water is bacteriologically safe for human consumption.

Fecal coliform (mostly E-coli), is a portion of the coliform bacteria group origination in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals that passes into the environment as feces. Fecal coliform is often used as an indicator of the fecal contamination of domestic water supply.

Total Coliform

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1998	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment
***Two or more coliform found samples in any month.**					